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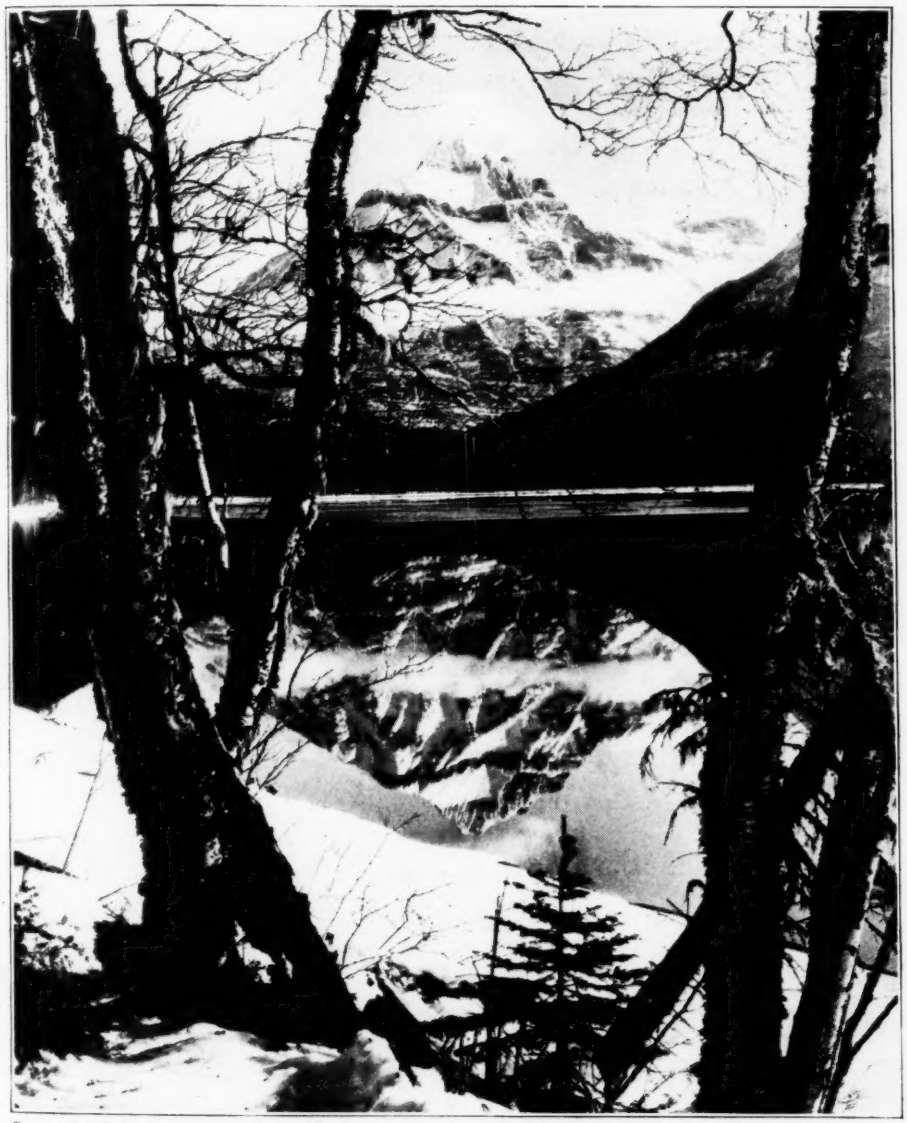

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Mt. Cannon reflects like a diamond crystal in Lake McDonald, Glacier National Park. Did you see it?

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TWELVE HUNDRED SELECTED PLACE NAMES

DOUGLAS C. RIDGLEY
Clark University

NEED OF A SELECTED LIST OF PLACE NAMES

In the May issue of the *Journal* will be found an introductory article on "The Necessity of Accurate Knowledge about Places," which is to be considered as preliminary to the present article, and should be read in connection with this selected list of place names by those who have not already examined it.

If a study of places is to be made as suggested in the previous article, it is necessary to have for ready reference a list of places which may serve as a guide in directing the efforts of pupils in the process of learning about significant places in geography. It seems desirable that such a list be compiled without prejudice or personal opinion. The "Twelve Hundred Names" here offered have been selected in this way.

METHOD OF SELECTION

In compiling this list, a thoro study was made of all place names used in the second book of five series of geographies in wide use in the schools. All have been written or completely revised since the World War. These are the books most used by teachers and pupils in the study of geography. They contain the geographical names which confront teacher and pupil day after day. A complete survey of place names from these five standard geography textbooks reveal the following interesting summaries:

Table I. Total Number of Place Names in Each Book, Including all Repetitions

Book	Number of Place Names
A	9,028
B	11,577
C	9,004
D	8,302
E	9,524
Average per book	9,487

Table II. Number of Different Place Names in Each Book, without Repetitions

Book	Number of Place Names
A	1,320
B	1,646
C	1,557
D	1,168
E	1,395
Average per book	1,417

Table III. Place Names Classified on Basis of Number of Books Using Them

Number of place names appearing in each of *five* books	613
Number of place names appearing in each of *four* books	284
Number of place names appearing in each of *three* books	303
Number of place names appearing in a *majority* of the five books	1,200
Number of place names appearing in each of *two* books	440
Number of places names appearing in only *one* book	1,072
Total number of different place names appearing in all five books	2,712

With these facts, at hand, it seems that a selected list for school use may well include the "Twelve Hundred Names," each of which is used in three of the five books, that is, in a majority of the books from which the list is compiled.

GEOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT OF NAMES

In the accompanying list, the names have been arranged in a geographical order. The first group of 47 names are of world significance. The other groups relate to continents and divisions of continents. A convenient order of grouping has been planned, and this order is followed thruout the list. In each group, the places have been arranged in a convenient order for finding them on the maps of the textbook, on wall maps, and in atlases. This list of names is worthy of careful attention by those who are making courses of study. It is a select list, based on the subject matter used by all teachers and all pupils of geography.

The names followed immediately by the figure 5 in parentheses (5) are the 613 names found in each of *five* books; the names followed immediately by the figure 4 in parentheses (4) are the 284 names found in each of *four* books; the names followed immediately by the figure 3 in parentheses (3) are the 303 names found in each of *three* books.

Thus three series of numbers run thruout the list:

1. Consecutive numbers from 1 to 1200 enable the reader to follow the names in regular order and to compute the proportion of the entire list found in any of the larger or smaller groups.

2. The number in parentheses immediately following each name indicates whether the name appears in (5), (4), or (3) books of the five books from which selections were made.

3. The second number following each name is a *frequency number*. It indicates the highest number of times that the name appears in any one of the five textbooks. Thus, in one textbook, United States appears 459 times. At the other extreme is Wichita, Kansas, whose name appears in all the books, but only once in each of them.

TWELVE HUNDRED SELECTED PLACE NAMES

I PLACES OF THE WORLD

A. General Terms

1. Equator (5)..... 76
2. North Pole (5)..... 20
3. South Pole (5)..... 15
4. Northern Hemisphere (5)... 24
5. Southern Hemisphere (5)... 14
6. Eastern Hemisphere (3).... 2
7. Western Hemisphere (4).... 7
8. Tropic of Cancer (5)..... 16
9. Tropic of Capricorn (5).... 8
10. Arctic Circle (5)..... 14
11. Antarctic Circle (5)..... 11
12. Torrid Zone (5)..... 41
13 Temperate Zone (5)..... 22
14. North Temperate Zone (3).. 4
15. South Temperate Zone (3).. 7
16. Frigid Zone (5)..... 6
17. North Frigid Zone (5)..... 2
18. South Frigid Zone (5)..... 2
19. Arctic Zone (3)..... 1

B. Continents

20. North America (5)..... 154
21. South America (5)..... 126
22. Europe (5)..... 311
23. Asia (5)..... 165
24. Africa (5)..... 133
25. Australia (5)..... 138
26. Antarctica (3)..... 4
27. America (5)..... 95
28. The Americas (3)..... 4
29. Eurasia (3) 4
30. Old World (4)..... 11
31. New World (5)..... 19

C. Oceans and Ocean Currents

32. Atlantic Ocean (5)..... 75
33. North Atlantic Ocean (5).. 8
34. North Atlantic Eddy (3).... 4
35. Labrador Current (5)..... 26
36. Gulf Stream (5)..... 16
37. Newfoundland Banks (4).... 4
38. Grand Banks (3)..... 4
39. South Atlantic Ocean (4).. 3
40. Pacific Ocean (5)..... 61
41. North Pacific Ocean (4)..... 7
42. Japan Current (5)..... 4
43. South Pacific Ocean (3)..... 3
44. Great Barrier Reef (3)..... 2
45. Indian Ocean (5)..... 13
46. Arctic Ocean (5)..... 21
47. Equatorial Drift or Equatorial Current (3)..... 5

II NORTH AMERICA AS A WHOLE

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

48. Cordilleran Highlands (3)... 11
49. Rocky Mountains (5)..... 62
50. Cascade Range (5)..... 22
51. Coast Ranges (5)..... 17
52. Great Plains (5)..... 44
53. Plateau of Mexico (3)..... 7
54. Isthmus of Panama (5)..... 4
55. Hudson Bay (5)..... 23
56. Gulf of St. Lawrence (5).... 6

57. Gulf of Mexico (5)..... 45
58. Caribbean Sea (5)..... 11

B. Islands and Archipelagoes

59. Greenland (5)..... 23
60. Newfoundland (5)..... 29
61. Bermudas (4)..... 8
62. Bahamas (5)..... 8
63. West Indies (5)..... 37
64. Hawaiian Islands (5)..... 19

C. Rivers and Falls

65. St. Lawrence River (5)..... 23
66. Niagara Falls (5)..... 12
67. Red River of the North (5).. 12
68. Yukon River (5)..... 14
69. Columbia River (5)..... 15
70. Colorado River (5)..... 14
71. Rio Grande (5)..... 7

D. Lakes

72. Great Lakes (5)..... 50
73. Lake Superior (5)..... 21
74. Lake Michigan (5)..... 17
75. Lake Huron (5)..... 6
76. Lake Erie (5)..... 29
77. Lake Ontario (5)..... 17

E. Countries and Regions

78. Far North (4)..... 11
79. Alaska (5) 69
80. Dominion of Canada (5) 12
81. Labrador (5)..... 21
82. United States (5)..... 459
83. Mexico (5)..... 104
84. Central America (5)..... 43
85. Panama Canal Zone (5).... 13

III United States as a Whole

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

86. Coastal Plains (4)..... 38
87. Atlantic Coastal Plain (4).. 18
88. Fall Line (4)..... 15
89. Piedmont (5)..... 10
90. Appalachian Highlands (5).. 54
91. Blue Ridge Mountains (3)... 14
92. Appalachian Plateau (4).... 13
93. Ozarks (5)..... 28
94. Black Hills (5)..... 7
95. Mississippi Valley (5)..... 23

B. Rivers

96. Mississippi River (5)..... 93
97. Ohio River (5)..... 37
98. Tennessee River (5)..... 6
99. Missouri River (5)..... 28
100. Arkansas River (4)..... 8

D. Groups of States

101. New England (5)..... 139
102. Northern States (5)..... 7
103. North Eastern States (3) 50
104. Middle Atlantic States (4).. 32
105. Southern States (5)..... 39
106. Cotton Belt (3)..... 77
107. North Central States (3).... 52
108. Corn Belt (4)..... 25
109. Western States (5) 34
110. Pacific States (4)..... 11

IV New England

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

111. White Mountains, N. H. (5).. 5
112. Mt. Washington, N. H. (4).. 6
113. Green Mountains, Vt. (4).... 5
114. Berkshire Hills, Mass. (3).. 7
115. Connecticut Valley (4)..... 8
116. Cape Cod (5)..... 11
117. Cape Cod Bay (3)..... 2
118. Narragansett Bay (3)..... 3

B. Islands

119. Mount Desert Islands (3)... 3
120. Nantucket Island (4)..... 4
121. Martha's Vineyard (3)..... 4

C. Rivers

122. Penobscot River (3)..... 2
123. Androscoggin River (3)..... 1
124. Merrimac River (5)..... 4
125. Connecticut River (4)..... 7

D. States

126. Maine (5)..... 39
127. New Hampshire (5)..... 23
128. Vermont (5)..... 26
129. Massachusetts (5)..... 38
130. Rhode Island (5)..... 19
131. Connecticut (5)..... 21

E. Cities

132. Eastport, Maine (3)..... 1
133. Bar Harbor, Maine (3)..... 2
134. Bangor, Maine (4)..... 3
135. Augusta, Maine (4)..... 3
136. Lewiston, Maine (3)..... 1
137. Auburn, Maine (3)..... 3
138. Portland, Maine (5)..... 7
139. Portsmouth, N. H. (3)..... 1
140. Concord, N. H. (3)..... 3
141. Manchester, N. H. (5)..... 4
142. Nashua, N. H. (4)..... 1
143. Burlington, Vt. (4)..... 3
144. Barre, Vt. (4)..... 1
145. Rutland, Vt. (4) 2
146. Haverhill, Mass. (5)..... 2
147. Lawrence, Mass. (4)..... 4
148. Lowell, Mass. (5)..... 6
149. Gloucester, Mass. (5)..... 5
150. Salem, Mass. (4)..... 3
151. Lynn, Mass. (5)..... 4
152. Boston, Mass. (5)..... 54
153. Cambridge, Mass. (3)..... 3
154. Waltham, Mass. (4)..... 5
155 Quincy, Mass. (4)..... 2
156. Brockton, Mass. (4)..... 7
157. Plymouth, Mass. (4)..... 2
158. New Bedford, Mass. (5).... 6
159. Fall River, Mass. (5)..... 7
160. Worcester, Mass. (4) 5
161. Springfield, Mass. (4)..... 3
162. Holyoke, Mass. (4)..... 3
163. Woonsocket, R. I. (3)..... 1
164. Pawtucket, R. I. (4)..... 2
165. Providence, R. I. (5)..... 8
166. Hartford, Conn. (3)..... 6
167. Waterbury, Conn. (4)..... 1
168. New Haven, Conn. (4)..... 4
169. Bridgeport, Conn. (4)..... 2

V MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

170. Adirondack Mountains (5).. 13
171. Catskill Mountains (5)..... 8
172. Allegheny Plateau (4)..... 5
173. Cumberland Gap (3)..... 1
174. Hudson Valley (5)..... 6
175. Long Island Sound (3)..... 5
176. New York Bay (4)..... 4
177. Sandy Hook (4)..... 2
178. Delaware Bay (5)..... 6
179. Chesapeake Bay (5)..... 12
180. Hampton Roads (3)..... 2

B. Islands

181. Manhattan (5)..... 9
182. Long Island (4)..... 13

C. Rivers and Canals

183. Niagara River (4)..... 5
184. Mohawk River (5)..... 7
185. Erie Canal (5)..... 8
186. Barge Canal (5)..... 11
187. Hudson River (5)..... 30
188. Delaware River (4)..... 15
189. Susquehanna River (4)..... 13
190. Allegheny River (4)..... 3
191. Monongahela River (3)..... 3
192. Potomac River (4)..... 9
193. James River (5)..... 10

D. Lakes

194. Lake Champlain (4)..... 4

E. States

195. New York (5)..... 96
196. New Jersey (5)..... 41
197. Pennsylvania (5)..... 68
198. Delaware (5)..... 10
199. Maryland (5)..... 24
200. District of Columbia (5).... 5
201. Virginia (5)..... 43
202. West Virginia (5)..... 21

F. Cities

203. Buffalo, N. Y. (5)..... 31
204. Rochester, N. Y. (5)..... 8
205. Syracuse, N. Y. (5)..... 8
206. Utica, N. Y. (4)..... 6
207. Schenectady, N. Y. (4)..... 5
208. Cohoes, N. Y. (4)..... 1
209. Troy, N. Y. (5)..... 4
210. Albany, N. Y. (5)..... 12
211. Elmira, N. Y. (3)..... 2
212. Binghamton, N. Y. (4)..... 2
213. West Point, N. Y. (3)..... 1
214. Yonkers, N. Y. (4)..... 3
215. New York, N. Y. (5)..... 122
216. Brooklyn, N. Y. (4)..... 6
217. The Bronx, N. Y. (3)..... 2

218. Queens, N. Y. (3)..... 1
219. Hoboken, N. J. (5)..... 3
220. Jersey City, N. J. (5)..... 5
221. Bayonne, N. J. (3)..... 3
222. Elizabeth, N. J. (3)..... 2
223. Newark, N. J. (5)..... 4
224. Paterson, N. J. (5)..... 3
225. Atlantic City, N. J. (4)..... 5
226. Trenton, N. J. (5)..... 12
227. Camden, N. J. (4)..... 3
228. Philadelphia, Pa. (5)..... 39
229. Chester, Pa. (3)..... 2
230. Reading, Pa. (4)..... 5
231. Allentown, Pa. (3)..... 2
232. Bethlehem, Pa. (4)..... 4
233. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (5)..... 3
234. Scranton, Pa. (5)..... 4
235. Erie, Pa. (4)..... 4
236. Pittsburgh, Pa. (5)..... 57
237. Altoona, Pa. (3)..... 4
238. Harrisburg, Pa. (4)..... 7
239. Wilmington, Del. (5)..... 5
240. Baltimore, Md. (5)..... 22
241. Annapolis, Md. (4)..... 2
242. Washington, D. C. (5)..... 24
243. Newport News, Va. (3)..... 3
244. Portsmouth, Va. (3)..... 1
245. Norfolk, Va. (5)..... 8
246. Jamestown, Va. (3)..... 3
247. Richmond, Va. (5)..... 12
248. Lynchburg. Va. (4)..... 2
249. Roanoke, Va. (3)..... 3
250. Danville, Va. (3)..... 3
251. Huntington, W. Va. (3)..... 2
252. Charleston, W. Va. (3)..... 2
253. Wheeling, W. Va. (5)..... 4

VI SOUTHERN STATES

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

254. Southern Appalachians (3).. 4
255. Mount Mitchell, N. C. (4).. 4
256. Blue Grass Region of Kentucky (5)..... 7
257. Mammoth Cave, Ky. (4)..... 2
258. Arkansas Valley (3)..... 2
259. Gulf Coastal Plain (3)..... 19
260. Florida Peninsula (3)..... 7
261. The Everglades (3)..... 4
262. Florida Keys (3)..... 2
263. Florida Strait (3)..... 2
264. Mobile Bay (3)..... 2
265. Lake Pontchartrain (3)..... 1
266. Mississippi Delta (4)..... 5

B. States

267. Kentucky (5)..... 37
268. Tennessee (5)..... 37
269. North Carolina (5)..... 38
270. South Carolina (5)..... 21
271. The Carolinas (3)..... 3
272. Georgia (5)..... 26
273. Florida (5)..... 85
274. Alabama (5)..... 26
275. Mississippi (5)..... 14
276. Louisiana (5)..... 28
277. Arkansas (5)..... 19
278. Oklahoma (5)..... 20
279. Texas (5)..... 75

C. Cities

280. Covington, Ky. (3)..... 2
281. Louisville, Ky. (5)..... 7
282. Lexington, Ky. (4)..... 2
283. Memphis, Tenn. (5)..... 11
284. Nashville, Tenn. (5) 5
285. Chattanooga, Tenn. (5)..... 10
286. Knoxville, Tenn. (4)..... 6
287. Asheville, N. C. (3)..... 2
288. Winston-Salem, N. C. (5).... 2
289. Durham, N. C. (4)..... 2
290. Raleigh, N. C. (4)..... 3
291. Charlotte, S. C. (3)..... 3
292. Columbia, S. C. (3)..... 3
293. Charleston, S. C. (5)..... 7
294. Savannah, Ga. (5)..... 9
295. Augusta, W. Ga. (4)..... 2
296. Atlanta, Ga. (5)..... 19
297. Macon, Ga. (3)..... 3
298. Columbus, Ga. (3)..... 2
299. Jacksonville, Fla. (5)..... 3
300. Palm Beach, Fla. (3)..... 2
301. Miami, Fla. (3)..... 1
302. Key West, Fla. (5)..... 7
303. Tampa, Fla. (5)..... 8
304. Mobile, Ala. (5)..... 7
305. Montgomery, Ala. (4)..... 3
306. Birmingham, Ala. (5)..... 9
307. Meridian, Miss. (3)..... 1
308. Vicksburg, Miss. (4)..... 4

309. New Orleans, La. (5)..... 48
310. Baton Rouge, La. (4)..... 1
311. Shreveport, La. (3)..... 1
312. Hot Springs, Ark. (3)..... 2
313. Little Rock, Ark. (4)..... 2
314. Muskogee, Okla. (3)..... 1
315. Tulsa, Okla. (4)..... 1
316. Oklahoma City, Okla. (5)... 3
317. Dallas, Tex. (5)..... 2
318. Fort Worth, Tex. (4)..... 3
319. Beaumont, Tex. (3)..... 1
320. Houston, Tex. (5)..... 8
321. Galveston, Tex. (5) 10
322. San Antonio, Tex. (4)..... 5
323. El Paso, Tex. (3)..... 2

VII North Central States

A. Land Forms

324. Ohio Valley (4)..... 20
325. Red River Valley of the North (4)..... 7

B. Rivers and Canals

326. "Soo" Canal (5)..... 4
327. Chicago River (4)..... 3
328. Illinois River (4)..... 6
329. Falls of St. Anthony (5).... 2
330. Minnesota River (3)..... 2

C. States

331. Ohio (5)..... 48
332. Indiana (5)..... 30
333. Illinois (5)..... 48
334. Michigan (5)..... 38
335. Wisconsin (5)..... 31
336. Minnesota (5)..... 35
337. Iowa (5)..... 29
338. Missouri (5)..... 38
339. North Dakota (5)..... 22
340. South Dakota (5)..... 19
341. The Dakotas (5)..... 6
342. Nebraska (5) 24
343. Kansas (5)..... 34

D. Cities

344. Youngstown, Ohio (3)..... 3
345. Akron, Ohio (4)..... 3
346. Cleveland, Ohio (5)..... 13
347. Toledo, Ohio (5)..... 5
348. Columbus, Ohio (5)..... 4
349. Dayton, Ohio (4)..... 3
350. Cincinnati, Ohio (5)..... 15
351. Evansville, Ind., (4)..... 1
352. Indianapolis, Ind. (5)..... 5
353. South Bend, Ind. (3) 3
354. Gary, Ind. (4)..... 5
355. Chicago, Ill. (5)..... 52
356. La Salle, Ill. (3)..... 1
357. Peoria, Ill. (3)..... 3
358. Detroit, Mich. (5)..... 19
359. Grand Rapids, Mich. (4).... 3
360. Saginaw, Mich. (3)..... 1
361. Bay City, Mich. (3) 1
362. Sault Ste Marie, Mich. (3).. 1
363. Marquette, Mich. (3)..... 3
364. Superior, Wis. (4)..... 7
365. Oshkosh, Wis. (3)..... 2
366. Madison, Wis. (3)..... 2
367. Milwaukee, Wis. (5)..... 10
368. Racine, Wis. (3)..... 3
369. Minneapolis, Minn. (5)..... 16
370. St. Paul, Minn. (5)..... 9
371. Sioux City, Iowa (4)..... 2
372. Dubuque, Iowa (3)..... 1
373. Davenport, Iowa (3)..... 3
374. Keokuk, Iowa (3)..... 3
375. Des Moines Iowa (5)..... 3
376. St. Joseph, Mo. (4)..... 2
377. Kansas City, Mo. (5)..... 8
378. Jefferson City, Mo. (3)..... 1
379. St. Louis, Mo. (5)..... 22
380. Springfield, Mo. (3)..... 1
381. Joplin, Mo. (4)..... 2
382. Fargo, N. Dak. (4)..... 2
383. Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (4) 1
384. Omaha, Nebr. (5)..... 11
385. Lincoln, Nebr. (3)..... 2
386. Kansas City, Kans. (5)..... 4
387. Topeka, Kans. (3)..... 2
388. Wichita, Kans. (5)..... 1

VIII Western States

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

389. Old Faithful Geyser (3).... 2
390. Great Basin (4)..... 17
391. Wasatch Mountains (4)..... 9
392. Colorado Plateau (4)..... 7
393. Pike's Peak (5)..... 3

394. Death Valley (3)..... 7
395. Sierra Nevada Mts. (5).... 27
396. Mt. Whitney (5)..... 2
397. Yosemite Valley (4)..... 6
398. Great Valley of California (4)..... 13
399. Sacramento Valley (3)..... 2
400. Mt. Lassen (4)..... 2
401. Mt. Shasta (4)..... 6
402. San Francisco Bay (5)..... 7
403. Golden Gate (5)..... 5
404. Columbia Plateau (3)..... 8
405. Willamette Valley (4)..... 4
406. Mt. Hood (5)..... 5
407. Mt. Adams (3)..... 1
408. Mt. St. Helens (3)..... 1
409. Mt. Rainier (5)..... 6
410. Yakima Valley (5)..... 4
411. Puget Sound (5)..... 14
412. Olympic Mountains (3)..... 3

B. Rivers

413. Yellowstone River (4)..... 3
414. Salt River, Ariz. (3)..... 2
415. Roosevelt Dam, Ariz. (3).... 2
416. San Joaquin River (4)..... 4
417. Merced River (3)..... 1
418. Sacramento River (3)..... 4
419. Willamette River (5)..... 5
420. Snake River (5)..... 9

C. Lakes

421. Great Salt Lake (5)..... 6
422. Crater Lake, Ore. (5)..... 5

D. National Parks

423. Glacier National Park (4).. 5
424. Yellowstone National Park (5) 7
425. Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, Ariz. (5)..... 10
426. Yosemite National Park (5).. 4
427. Mt. Rainier National Park (3) 2

E. States

428. Montana (5) 35
429. Wyoming (5)..... 27
430. Idaho (5)..... 23
431. Nevada (5)..... 20
432. Utah (5)..... 29
433. Colorado (5)..... 48
434. New Mexico (5)..... 20
435. Arizona (5)..... 26
436. California (5)..... 116
437. Oregon (5)..... 38
438. Washington (5)..... 49

F. Cities

439. Great Falls, Mont. (5)..... 4
440. Helena, Mont. (5)..... 3
441. Anaconda, Mont. (5)..... 3
442. Butte, Mont. (5)..... 8
443. Billings, Mont. (4)..... 2
444. Laramie, Wyo. (3).. 1
445. Cheyenne, Wyo. (4)..... 4
446. Boise, Idaho (5)..... 3
447. W. Reno, Nev. (4)..... 2
448. Virginia City, Nev. (4).... 2
449. Carson City, Nev. (3)..... 1
450. Tonopah, Nev. (4)..... 2
451. Goldfield, Nev. (4)..... 1
452. Ogden, Utah (3)..... 2
453. Salt Lake City, Utah (5).... 7
454. Bingham, Utah (3)..... 2
455. Leadville, Colo. (5)..... 19
456. Denver, Colo. (5)..... 19
457. Colorado Springs, Colo. (4).. 3
458. Cripple Creek, Colo. (5).... 3
459. Pueblo, Colo. (5)..... 9
460. Santa Fe, N. Mex. (3).... 3
461. Albuquerque, N. Mex. (4).. 2
462. Bisbee, Ariz. (5)..... 2
463. Tucson, Ariz. (3)..... 4
464. Phoenix, Ariz. (5)..... 3
465. Jerome, Ariz. (3)..... 1
466. San Diego, Cal. (4)..... 1
467. Los Angeles, Cal. (5)..... 19
468. Pasadena, Cal. (5)..... 2
469. Fresno, Cal. (5)..... 2
470. San Jose, Cal. (4)..... 1
471. San Francisco, Cal. (5).... 42
472. Berkeley, Cal. (4) 2
473. Oakland, Cal. (5)..... 5
474. Alameda, Cal. (3)..... 1
475. Stockton, Cal. (4)..... 3
476. Sacramento, Cal. (4)..... 3
477. Portland, Oregon (5)..... 16
478. Astoria, Oregon (3)..... 3
479. Tacoma, Wash. (5)..... 9
480. Seattle, Wash. (5)..... 37
481. Yakima, Wash (3)..... 1
482. Spokane, Wash. (5)..... 6
483. Everett, Wash. (3)..... 2
484. Bellingham, Wash. (4)..... 4

IX Possessions of United States

1. *Alaska*

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

485. Mt. St. Elias (4)..... 2
486. Mt. McKinley (4)..... 3
487. Tanana Valley (3)..... 2
488. Point Barrow (3)..... 2

B. Islands and Archipelagoes

489. Aleutian Islands (4)..... 3
490. Pribilof Islands (5)..... 3

C. Rivers

491. Copper River. (3)..... 3

D. Cities

492. Sitka (4) 4
493. Juneau (5) 8
494. Skagway (4)..... 3
495. Seward (4) 2
496. Fairbanks (4)..... 9
497. Nome (5)..... 7

2. *Hawaiian Islands*

498. Island of Hawaii (5)..... 12
499. Island of Oahu (3)..... 1
500. Mauna Loa (4)..... 4
501. Hilo (4)..... 1
502. Honolulu (5) 5

3. *Canal Zone*

503. Chagres River (4)..... 2
504. Panama Canal (5)..... 29
505. Colon (5)..... 4
506. Panama City (5)..... 6

4. *Porto Rico*

See West Indies

5. *Philippines*

See Asia

X North America, not Included in United States

1. *Canada*

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

507. Bay of Fundy (4)..... 5
508. St. Lawrence Valley (4).... 9
509. Mount Royal, Montreal (3).. 1

B. Islands

510. Cape Breton Islands (4).... 2
511. Vancouver Island (4)..... 5

C. Rivers and Canals

512. Welland Canal (5)..... 4
513. Peace River (3)..... 1
514. Mackenzie River (4)..... 5

D. Lakes

515. Lake Winnipeg (4)..... 4

E. Provinces

516. Prince Edward Island (5).. 5
517. Nova Scotia (5)..... 19
518. New Brunswick (5)..... 6
519. Maritime Provinces (3)..... 3
520. Quebec (5)..... 14
521. Ontario (5) 20
522. Manitoba (5)..... 8
523. Alberta (5)..... 13
524. British Columbia (5)..... 19
525. Yukon Territory (4)..... 4

F. Cities

526. Yarmouth, N. S. (4)..... 2
527. Halifax, N. S. (5)..... 6
528. Sydney, N. S. (5) 3
529. St. John, N. B. (5)..... 5
530. Quebec, Que. (5)..... 17
531. Montreal, Que. (5)..... 17
532. Ottawa, Ont. (5)..... 7
533. Colbalt, Ont. (3)..... 1
534. Toronto, Ont. (3)..... 1
535. Hamilton, Ont. (3)..... 1
536. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (3)... 1
537. Port Arthur, Ont. (5)..... 3
538. Fort William, Ont. (5)..... 5
539. Winnipeg, Manitoba (5)..... 13
540. Regina, Saskatchewan (3).. 1
541. Calgary, Alberta (3)..... 2
542. Edmonton, Alberta (3)..... 4
543. Vancouver, B. C. (5)..... 10
544. Victoria, B. C. (4)..... 4
545. Dawson, Yukon (5)..... 3

2. *Newfoundland*

546. St. Johns (5)..... 4
547. St. Pierre (Fr.) (4)..... 4
548. Miquelon (Fr.) (4)..... 3

3. *Mexico*

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

549. Yucatan Peninsula (3)..... 3
550. Mt. Orizaba (4)..... 3
551. Mt. Popocatepetl (4)..... 4
552. Gulf of California (3)..... 9

B. States

553. Yucatan (5)..... 8
554. Lower California (5)..... 5

C. Cities

555. Durango (3)..... 1
556. San Luis Potosi (3)..... 1
557. Tampico (5)..... 3
558. Guadalajara (3) 2
559. Mexico City (5)..... 15
560. Puebla (3)..... 2
561. Vera Cruz (5)..... 3

4. *Central America*

A. States

562. British Honduras (4) 4
563. Guatemala (5)..... 3
564. Honduras (5)..... 3
565. Salvador (5)..... 3
566. Nicaragua (4)..... 5
567. Costa Rica (5)..... 5
568. Panama (5)..... 7

B. Cities

569. Belize, B. H. (3)..... 1
570. Guatemala, Guat. (4)..... 2
571. Tegucigalpa, Hond. (4)..... 1
572. San Salvador, Salv. (3).... 1
573. San Jose, Costa Rica (3).... 2

XI West Indies

A. Islands and Archipelagoes

574. Greater Antilles (5) 5
575. Cuba (5) 38
576. Haiti (5) 7
577. Dominican Republic (4).... 4
578. Porto Rico (5)..... 29
579. Jamaica (5)..... 9
580. Lesser Antilles (5)..... 6
581. Virgin Islands (5) 6
582. St. Croix (3)..... 2
583. St. John (3)..... 1
584. St. Thomas (4)..... 6
585. Trinidad (5)..... 7
586. Nassau, Bahamas (3)..... 1
587. Havana, Cuba (5)..... 8
588. Santiago, Cuba (4) 2
589. Port au Prince, Haiti (5).. 2
590. Santo Domingo (4) 3
591. San Juan, Porto Rico (5)... 5
592. Ponce, Porto Rico (4) 2
593. Kingston, Jamaica (5)..... 3
594. Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas Island (3) 1

XII South America

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

595. Andes Mountains (5)..... 36
596. Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador (3) 2
597. Atacama Desert, Chile (3).. 6
598. Mt. Aconcagua, Arg. (3) ... 2
599. Llanos of Venezuela (4)..... 3
600. Orinoco Valley (4)..... 3
601. Guiana Highland (4)..... 6
602. Amazon Basin (4)..... 16
603. Amazon Valley (5) 7
604. Brazilian Highlands (3).... 14
605. Pampas of Argentina (5)... 20
606. Strait of Magellan (5)..... 5
607. Cape Horn (5)..... 8

B. Islands and Archipelagoes

608. Tierra del Fuego (4)..... 5
609. Falkland Islands (5)..... 7
610. Galapagos Islands or Colon Archipelago (3)..... 3

C. Rivers

611. Magdalena River (4)..... 3
612. Orinoco River (5)..... 4
613. Amazon River (5)..... 23
614. Madeira River (4)..... 2
615. Plata River or Plata Estuary (5) 5
616. Parana River (5)..... 9
617. Paraguay River (3)..... 8

D. Lakes

618. Lake Maracaibo (3)..... 2
619. Lake Titicaca (4)..... 3

E. Countries and Regions

620. Colombia (5)..... 16
621. Venezuela (5)..... 13
622. The Guianas (5)..... 5
623. Guiana (5)..... 6
624. British Guiana (5)..... 6
625. Dutch Guiana (5)..... 4
626. French Guiana (5)..... 5
627. Brazil (5)..... 52
628. Paraguay (5)..... 22
629. Uruguay (5)..... 18
630. Argentina or The Argentine (5)..... 56
631. Patagonia (4)..... 5
632. Chile (5)..... 51
633. Bolivia (5)..... 35
634. Peru (5)..... 41
635. Ecuador (5)..... 24

F. Cities

636. Puerto, Colombia (3)..... 2
637. Barranquilla, Colombia (3).. 2
638. Bogota, Colombia (5)..... 6
639. La Guaira, Venezuela (4).. 6
640. Caracas, Venezuela, (5)..... 7
641. Georgetown, British Guiana (3)..... 5
642. Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana (3)..... 3
643. Manaos, Brazil (5)..... 4
644. Belem or Para, Brazil (5).. 9
645. Recife or Pernambuco, Brazil (5)..... 8
646. Bahia or Sao Salvador, Brazil (5)..... 2
647. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (5).. 21
648. Santos, Brazil (5)..... 19
649. Sao Paulo, Brazil (5)..... 14
650. Asuncion, Paraguay (4)..... 5
651. Montevideo, Uruguay (5)... 13
652. La Plata, Argentina (4) 2
653. Buenos Aires, Argentina (5).. 23
654. Rosario, Argentina (5)..... 7
655. Tucuman, Argentina (3)..... 2
656. Cordoba, Argentina (3)..... 3
657. Mendoza, Argentina (3)..... 2
658. Bahia Blanca, Argentina (3) 2
659. Punta Arenas, Argentina (3) 5
660. Santiago, Chile (5)..... 6
661. Valparaiso, Chile (5)..... 13
662. Antofagasta, Chile (4)..... 1
663. Iquique, Chile (4)..... 2
664. Potosi, Bolivia (3)..... 3
665. Mollendo, Peru (4)..... 3
666. Arequipa, Peru, (4)..... 4
667. Cuzco, Peru (4)..... 3
668. Callao, Peru (5)..... 4
669. Lima, Peru (5)..... 5
670. Cerro de Pasco, Peru (3).. 5
671. Iquitos, Peru (3)..... 6
672. Guayaquil, Ecuador (5).... 10
673. Quito, Ecuador (5)..... 8

XIII EUROPE

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

674. Scandinavian Peninsula (5). 20
675. North Cape, Norway (5).... 6
676. Jutland Peninsula (3)..... 2
677. Britanny (3)..... 7
678. Iberian Peninsula (3)..... 7
679. Italian Peninsula (3)..... 5
680. Crimean Peninsula (3)..... 3
681. Ben Nevis, Scotland (3)..... 2
682. Highlands of Scotland (3).. 3
683. Lowlands of Scotland (3).. 3
684. Cantabrian Mountains (5).. 3
685. Pyrenees Mountains (5).... 17
686. Sierra Nevada Mountains (5) 6
687. Apennine Mountains (4).... 11
688. Mt. Vesuvius, Italy (4)..... 9
689. Vosges Mountains (3)..... 6
690. Black Forest (3)..... 4
691. Jura Mountains (4)..... 5
692. Alps Mountains (5)..... 38
693. Mont Blanc (5)..... 2
694. Matterhorn (3)..... 1
695. Simplon Tunnel (4)..... 2
696. St. Gothard Tunnel (3)..... 2
697. Austrian Alps (3)..... 5
698. Dinaric Alps (4)..... 3
699. Carpathian Mountains (4).. 15
700. Iron Gate (4)..... 7
701. Balkan Mountains (5)..... 16
702. Caucasus Mountains (5)..... 12

703. Ural Mountains (5)..... 7
704. Rhine Valley (5)..... 11
705. Seine Valley (3)..... 1
706. Rhone Valley (5)..... 7
707. Po Valley (5)..... 6
708. Danube Valley (3)..... 3
709. Morava Valley (3)..... 2
710. Vardar Valley (3)..... 2
711. White Sea (4)..... 5
712. Baltic Sea (5)..... 25
713. Gulf of Bothnia (4)..... 3
714. Gulf of Finland (4)..... 4
715. Kiel Canal (5)..... 4
716. North Sea (5)..... 21
717. Zuider Zee (5)..... 6
718. Strait of Dover (4)..... 2
719. English Channel (4)..... 10
720. Bay of Biscay (3)..... 4
721. Strait of Gibraltar (4)..... 5
722. Mediterranean Sea (5)..... 53
723. Gulf of Genoa (4)..... 1
724. Bay of Naples (3)..... 2
725. Adriatic Sea (5)..... 13
726. Aegean Sea (5)..... 5
727. Dardanelles (5)..... 4
728. Bosporus Strait (5)..... 8
729. Black Sea (5)..... 28
730. Caspian Sea (5)..... 28

B. Islands and Archipelagoes

731. British Isles (5)..... 53
732. Great Britian (5)..... 131
733. Ireland (5)..... 33
734. Shetland Islands (4)..... 2
735. Faroe Islands (4)..... 2
736. Iceland (5)..... 14
737. Balearic Islands (3)..... 1
738. Sardina (5)..... 3
739. Elba (3)..... 2
740. Sicily (5)..... 11
741. Malta (3)..... 2

C. Rivers

742. Dvina River (3)..... 3
743. Volga River (5)..... 10
744. Don River (5)..... 2
745. Dnieper River (3)..... 4
746. Vistula River (3)..... 6
747. Oder River (5)..... 8
748. Elbe River (5)..... 14
749. Rhine River (5)..... 29
750. Main River (3)..... 1
751. Scheldt River (5)..... 3
752. Clyde River (3)..... 5
753. Mersey River (3)..... 3
754. Thames River (5)..... 6
755. Seine River (5)..... 7
756. Loire River (5)..... 4
757. Garonne River (5)..... 4
758. Rhone River (5)..... 10
759. Tagus River (3)..... 8
760. Guadalquiver River (3)..... 2
761. Ebro River (3)..... 2
762. Po River (5)..... 11
763. Tiber River (4)..... 3
764. Danube River (5)..... 35

D. Lakes

765. Lake Geneva (5)..... 6

E. Countries and Regions

766. Western Europe (4)..... 15
767. British Empire (5)..... 15
768. United Kingdom (5)..... 23
769. Irish Free State (3)..... 7
770. Scotland (5)..... 23
771. England (5)..... 160
772. Wales (5)..... 11
773. Baltic States (4)..... 6
774. Denmark (5)..... 36
775. Norway (5)..... 38
776. Sweden (5)..... 25
777. Lapland (3) 7
778. Finland (5)..... 13
779. Russian Empire (4)..... 2
780. Russia (5)..... 95
781. European Russia (5)..... 6
782. Ukraine (4)..... 6
783. Esthonia (4)..... 3
784. Latvia (5)..... 6
785. Lithuania (4)..... 3
786. Netherlands (5) 26
787. Holland (5)..... 36
788. Belgium (5)..... 56
789. Luxemburg (5)..... 6
790. German Empire (3)..... 8
791. Germany (5)..... 130
792. Saar Basin (3)..... 5
793. Saxony (3)..... 5
794. Bavaria (3)..... 2

795. Silesia (3)..... 1
796. Prussia (4)..... 15
797. Poland (5)..... 28
798. Czechoslovakia (5)..... 21
799. Bohemia (3)..... 13
800. France (5)..... 145
801. Alsace-Lorraine (4)..... 5
802. Alsace (5)..... 4
803. Lorraine (5)..... 5
804. Riviera (4)..... 4
805. Monaco (3) 3
806. Switzerland (5)..... 50
807. Austria-Hungary (4)..... 13
808. Austria (5)..... 21
809. Hungary (5)..... 23
810. Portugal (5)..... 28
811. Spain (5)..... 80
812. Andorra (4)..... 3
813. Italy (5)..... 92
814. Balkan Countries (5)..... 5
815. Jugoslavia (5)..... 18
816. Montenegro (4)..... 5
817. Albania (5)..... 8
818. Serbia (5)..... 8
819. Rumania (5)..... 24
820. Bulgaria (5)..... 15
821. Greece (5)..... 23
822. Turkey in Europe (3)..... 1
823. Georgia (3)..... 4
824. Azerbijan (4)..... 4

F. Cities

825. Dublin, Ireland (3)..... 8
826. Belfast, Ireland (5)..... 7
827. Glasgow, Scotland (5)..... 12
828. Edinburg, Scotland (4)..... 9
829. Aberdeen, Scotland, (3).... 3
830. Bradford, England (4)..... 2
831. Leeds, England (5)..... 6
832. Hull, England (4)..... 6
833. Sheffield, England (5)..... 5
834. Manchester, England (5).... 10
835. Liverpool, England (5)..... 21
836. Birmingham, England (5)... 5
837. London, England (5)..... 50
838. Greenwich, England (5).... 12
839. Southampton, England (4)... 4
840. Bristol, England (4)..... 4
841. Cardiff, Wales (4)..... 6
842. Copenhagen, Denmark (5).. 6
843. Oslo or Christiania, Norway (5) 3
844. Bergen, Norway (5)..... 4
845. Trondjem, Norway (4)..... 1
846. Hammerfest, Norway (3).... 2
847. Goteborg or Gothenburg, Sweden (3) 4
848. Stockholm, Sweden (5)..... 8
849. Helsingfors, Finland (4).... 3
850. Petrograd, Russia (5)..... 14
851. Archangel, Russia (5)..... 4
852. Nizhni-Novgorod, Russia (4) 4
853. Moscow, Russia (5)..... 13
854. Kief, Russia (4)..... 4
855. Odessa, Russia (5)..... 8
856. Astrakhan, Russia (3)..... 2
857. Reval, Esthonia (4)..... 1
858. Riga, Latvia (5)..... 5
859. Vilna, Lithuania (4)..... 1
860. Danzig, (Free City) (5).... 7
861. Amsterdam, Holland (5)..... 7
862. The Hague, Holland (5).... 4
863. Rotterdam, Holland (5).... 12
864. Bruges, Belgium (3)..... 2
865. Ghent, Belgium (4)..... 4
866. Antwerp, Belgium (5)..... 15
867. Brussels, Belgium (5)..... 6
868. Liege, Belgium (5)..... 6
869. Luxemburg, Luxemburg (3). 3
870. Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany (5)..... 4
871. Cologne, Germany (5)..... 5
872. Essen, Germany (5)..... 5
873. Bremen, Germany (5)..... 4
874. Hamburg, Germany (5)..... 13
875. Kiel, Germany (4)..... 2
876. Berlin, Germany (5)..... 18
877. Stettin, Germany (4)..... 5
878. Konigsberg, Germany (4).. 1
879. Magdeburg, Germany (4)... 1
880. Leipzig, Germany (5)..... 7
881. Chemnitz, Germany (3).... 4
882. Dresden, Germany (5)..... 5
883. Breslau, Germany (5)..... 7
884. Munich, Germany (5)..... 5
885. Posen, Poland (3)..... 2
886. Warsaw, Poland (5)..... 8
887. Lodz, Poland (5)..... 2
888. Prague, Czechoslovakia (5)... 7
889. Calais, France (5)..... 3
890. Boulogne, France (5)..... 2

891. Lille, France (5)..... 5
892. Havre, France (5)..... 9
893. Rouen, France (4)..... 4
894. Paris, France (5)..... 40
895. Rheims, France (3)..... 3
896. Strasbourg, France (4)..... 6
897. Brest, France (3)..... 5
898. Orleans, France (3)..... 2
899. Limoges, France (5)..... 4
900. Bordeaux, France (5)..... 8
901. Lyon, France (5)..... 13
902. St. Etienne, France (5)..... 3
903. Marseilles, France (5)..... 12
904. Nice, France (4)..... 5
905. Geneva, Switzerland (5)..... 6
906. Bern, Switzerland (5)..... 4
907. Basel, Switzerland (4)..... 3
908. Zurich, Switzerland (5)..... 6
909. Lucerne, Switzerland (3)..... 1
910. Vienna, Austria (5)..... 11
911. Budapest, Hungary (5)..... 12
912. Oporto, Portugal (5)..... 3
913. Lisbon, Portugal (5)..... 4
914. Balboa, Spain (3)..... 4
915. Cadiz, Spain (4)..... 2
916. Seville, Spain (3)..... 4
917. Granada, Spain (4)..... 5
918. Malaga, Spain (3)..... 4
919. Valencia, Spain (5)..... 4
920. Madrid, Spain (5)..... 4
921. Barcelona, Spain (5)..... 12
922. Gibraltar (British) (4)..... 9
923. Genoa, Italy (5)..... 12
924. Turin, Italy (5)..... 4
925. Milan, Italy (5)..... 6
926. Venice, Italy (5)..... 9
927. Trieste, Italy (5)..... 4
928. Fiume, Italy (5)..... 9
929. Florence, Italy (5)..... 4
930. Carrara, Italy (3)..... 3
931. Rome, Italy (5)..... 15
932. Naples, Italy (5)..... 9
933. Herculaneum, Italy (3)..... 2
934. Palermo, Sicily (5)..... 4
935. Belgrade, Jugoslavia (5)..... 5
936. Nish, Jugoslavia (3)..... 2
937. Bucharest, Rumania (5)..... 2
938. Sofia, Bulgaria (4)..... 4
939. Salonika, Greece (5)..... 6
940. Athens, Greece (5)..... 7
941. Piraeus, Greece (5)..... 2
942. Constantinople, Turkey (5).. 18
943. Batum, Georgia (4)..... 4
944. Tiflis, Georgia (3)..... 3
945. Baku, Azerbijan (5)..... 5

XIV ASIA

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

946. Arabian Peninsula (3)..... 3
947. Malay Peninsula (5)..... 8
948. Shantung Peninsula (3)..... 6
949. Korean Peninsula (3)..... 10
950. Mt. Ararat (3)..... 1
951. Himalaya Mountains (5)..... 16
952. Mount Everest (4)..... 4
953. Altai Mountains (3)..... 2
954. Fujiyama or Mt. Fuji (5).. 4
955. Plateau of Mongolia (3)..... 3
956. Great Wall of China (5)..... 3
957. Plateau of Turkestan (3)..... 1
958. Plateau of Tibet (4)..... 4
959. Dekkan Plateau (3)..... 4
960. Tigris Valley (3)..... 2
961. Ganges Valley (4)..... 5
962. Yangtze Valley (3)..... 2
963. Isthmus of Suez (4)..... 2
964. Red Sea (5)..... 13
965. Persian Gulf (5)..... 7
966. Bay of Bengal (5)..... 3
967. Bering Sea (5)..... 5
968. Bering Strait (5)..... 6

B. Islands and Archipelagoes

969. Ceylon (5)..... 13
970. East Indies (5)..... 18
971. Dutch East Indies (5)..... 7
972. Sumatra (5)..... 7
973. Java (5)..... 16
974. Borneo (5)..... 4
975. Celebes (4)..... 2
976. Philippines (5)..... 30
977. Luzon (5)..... 4
978. Mindanoa (4)..... 2
979. Hongkong (5)..... 7
980. Formosa or Taiwan (5)..... 4
981. Japanese Islands (3)..... 2
982. Honshu (4)..... 2

983. Sakhalin (4)..... 2
984. Guam (U. S.) (5)..... 5

C. Rivers and Canals

985. Lena River (5)..... 2
986. Suez Canal (5)..... 18
987. Jordan River (4)..... 4
988. Euphrates River (5)..... 5
989. Tigris River (5)..... 5
990. Indus River (5)..... 6
991. Ganges River (5)..... 11
992. Brahmaputra River (5)..... 4
993. Yangtze Kiang (5)..... 11
994. Grand Canal China (3)..... 3
995. Hoang-ho (4)..... 4
996. Amur River (3)..... 5

D. Lakes and Seas

997. Lake Baikal (5)..... 2
998. Aral Sea (4)..... 2
999. Dead Sea (4)..... 5

F. Countries and Regions

1000. Siberia (5)..... 30
1001. Asiatic Russia (3)..... 4
1002. Asia Minor (5)..... 11
1003. Turkish Empire (5)..... 20
1004. Armenia (5)..... 6
1005. Syria (5)..... 11
1006. Mesopotamia (5)..... 16
1007. Palestine (5)..... 14
1008. Judea (3)..... 1
1009. Holy Land (4)..... 11
1010. Hedjaz (5)..... 5
1011. Aden (5)..... 5
1012. Arabia (5)..... 17
1013. Oman (4)..... 3
1014. Persia (5)..... 21
1015. Baluchistan (5)..... 5
1016. Afghanistan (5)..... 6
1017. Bokhara (4)..... 3
1018. Khiva (4)..... 3
1019. Turkestan (5)..... 4
1020. Sinkang or Eastern Turkestan (4)..... 5
1021. Tibet (5)..... 19
1022. China (5)..... 115
1023. China Proper (4)..... 6
1024. Mongolia (5)..... 7
1025. Manchuria (5)..... 12
1026. Japanese Empire (5)..... 8
1027. Japan (5)..... 98
1028. Orient (5)..... 27
1029. Far East (4)..... 5
1030. Indian Empire (4)..... 6
1031. India (5)..... 103
1032. British India (4)..... 6
1033. Nepal (4)..... 4
1034. Bhutan (4)..... 2
1035. Burma (5)..... 12
1036. Siam (5)..... 7
1037. Federated Malay States (3). 2
1038. Straits Settlement (5)..... 5
1039. Indo-China (5)..... 8
1040. French Indo-China (4)..... 6

G. Cities

1041. Omsk, Siberia (3)..... 8
1042. Tomsk, Siberia (3)..... 3
1043. Irkutsk, Siberia (5)..... 3
1044. Vladivostok, Siberia (5).... 7
1045. Smyrna, Turkey (5)..... 6
1046. Erzerum, Armenia (4)..... 1
1047. Aleppo, Syria (3)..... 3
1048. Beirut, Syria (3)..... 1
1049. Damascus, Syria (4)..... 4
1050. Babylon, Mesopotamia (3).. 1
1051. Bagdad, Mesopotamia (5).. 7
1052. Jerusalem, Palestine (5).... 9
1053. Bethlehem, Palestine (3).... 2
1054. Medina, Hedjaz (3)..... 5
1055. Mecca, Hedjaz (5)..... 6
1056. Mocha, Yemen (3)..... 3
1057. Muscat, Oman (3)..... 2
1058. Teheran, Persia (5)..... 4
1059. Kabul, Afghanistan (4).... 3
1060. Bokhara, Bokhara (4)..... 2
1061. Tashkend, W. Turkestan (4) 8
1062. Kashgar, East Turkestan (3) 2
1063. Lassa, Tibet (3)..... 2
1064. Mukden, Manchuria (4).... 1
1065. Peking, China (5)..... 12
1066. Tientsin, China (3)..... 3
1067. Port Arthur, China (3)..... 4
1068. Kiaochow, China (4)..... 4
1069. Shanghai, China (5)..... 7
1070. Hankow, China (5)..... 5
1071. Canton, China, (5)..... 5
1072. Seoul, Korea (3)..... 1

1073. Kyoto, Japan (3)..... 1
1074. Nagasaki, Japan (3)..... 2
1075. Osaka, Japan (5)..... 5
1076. Yokohama, Japan (5)..... 9
1077. Tokyo, Japan (5)..... 12
1078. Bombay, India (5) 9
1079. Karachi, India (3)..... 1
1080. Delhi, India (4)..... 3
1081. Benares, India (4)..... 3
1082. Calcutta, India (5)..... 6
1083. Madras, India (5)..... 4
1084. Colombo, Ceylon (4)..... 4
1085. Rangoon, Burma (3)..... 4
1086. Mandalay, Burma (3)..... 1
1087. Singapore, Straits Settlement (5)..... 11
1088. Bangkok, Siam (4)..... 3
1089. Batavia, Java (5)..... 3
1090. Manila, Philippines (5)..... 13

XV AFRICA

A. Land Forms and Coastal Features

1091. Atlas Mountains (5)..... 3
1092. Sahara Desert (5)..... 35
1093. Libyan Desert (3)..... 2
1094 Nile Valley (3)..... 5
1095. Abyssinian Plateau (5)..... 3
1096. Mt. Kilimanjaro (4)..... 2
1097. Congo Basin (4)..... 5
1098. Gulf of Guinea (5)..... 7
1099. Kalahari Desert (3)..... 7
1100. Cape of Good Hope (5).... 9
1101. Table Mountain (3)..... 1

B. Islands and Archipelagoes

1102. Azores Islands (4)..... 2
1103. Madeira Islands (4)..... 3
1104. Canary Islands (4)..... 3
1105. Cape Verde Islands (3).... 2
1106. St. Helena (3)..... 2
1107. Reunion Island (4)..... 1
1108. Mauritius Island (3)..... 4
1109. Zanzibar (4)..... 2

C. Rivers and Falls

1110. Nile River (5)..... 29
1111. Zambezi River (5)..... 9
1112. Victoria Falls (5)..... 2
1113. Niger River (5)..... 5
1114. Congo River (3)..... 14

D. Lakes

1115. Lake Chad (4)..... 6
1116. Victoria Nyanza or Lake Victoria (5)..... 4
1117. Lake Tanganyika (4)..... 3
1118. Lake Nyassa (3)..... 2

E. Countries and Regions

1119. Morocco (5)..... 9
1120. Algeria (5)..... 10
1121. Tunis (5)..... 14
1122. Libya (4)..... 5
1123. Egypt (5)..... 36
1124. Sudan (5)..... 33
1125. Central Africa (4)..... 7
1126. West Africa (3)..... 2
1127. French West Africa (3).... 4
1128. Sierre Leone (3)..... 3
1129. Liberia (5)..... 7
1130. Gold Coast (3)..... 5
1131. Togoland (3)..... 2
1132. Nigeria (5)..... 3
1133. Kamerun (3)..... 2
1134. Fr. Equatorial Africa (3).. 3
1135. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (3).. 3
1136. Eritrea (3)..... 2
1137. Abyssinia (5)..... 15
1138. Italian Somaliland (3)..... 1
1139. Belgian Congo (5)..... 7
1140. British East Africa (3)..... 3
1141. Kenya Colony (3)..... 2
1142. Tanganyika Territory (3).. 4
1143. East Africa (4)..... 3
1144. Angola (4)..... 3
1145. Rhodesia (4)..... 8
1146. Mozambique or Portuguese E. Africa (3)..... 2
1147. Southwest Africa (3)..... 2
1148. South Africa (5)..... 31
1149. Union of South Africa (5).. 8
1150. Cape of Good Hope (4).... 5
1151. Orange Free State (4)..... 2
1152. Natal (4)..... 7
1153. Transvaal (4)..... 4
1154. Madagascar (5)..... 7

F. Cities

1155. Algiers, Algeria (5)..... 5
1156. Tunis, Tunis (4)..... 2

1157. Tripoli, Libya (3)..... 3
1158. Alexandria, Egypt (5)..... 3
1159. Cairo, Egypt (5)..... 11
1160. Assuan, Egypt (4)..... 4
1161. Port Said, Egypt (3)..... 3
1162. Suez, Egypt (3)..... 2
1163. Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (5)..... 4
1164. Adis Abeba, Abyssinia (3).. 1
1165. Monrovia, Liberia (3)..... 3
1166. Timbuktu, Fr. W. Africa (5) 3
1167. Leopoldville, Belgian Congo (3) 4
1168. Mombasa, Kenya Colony (3) 2
1169. Johannesburg, Transvaal (5). 6
1170. Kimberley, Orange Free State (5) 3
1171. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope (5)..... 10
1172. Durban, Natal (3)..... 1

XVI AUSTRALASIA

A. Lands and Archipelagoes

1173. New Guinea (5)..... 11
1174. Bismarck Archipelago (3).. 1
1175. Solomon Islands (4)..... 2
1176. New Caledonia (4)..... 4
1177. Fiji Islands (5)..... 5
1178. Samoan Islands (5)..... 7
1179. Tutuila Islands (U. S.) (3) 3
1180. New Zealand (5)..... 47
1181. North Island, N. Z. (4).... 3
1182. South Island, N. Z. (4).... 4
1183. Tasmania (5)..... 18

B. Rivers

1184. Murray River (3)..... 3
1185. Darling River (3)..... 3

C. States and Regions

1186. Commonwealth of Australia (5)..... 7
1187. Queensland (5)..... 12
1188. New South Wales (5)..... 7
1189. Victoria (5)..... 5
1190. South Australia (5)..... 6
1191. Western Australia (3)..... 6

D. Cities

1192. Brisbane, Queensland (4).... 4
1193. Sydney, N. S. W. (5)..... 11
1194. Canberra, Fed. Dist. (3).... 2
1195. Melbourne, Victoria (5).... 6
1196. Adelaide, South Australia (5) 6
1197. Perth, West Australia (3).. 5
1198. Kalgoorlie, W. Australia (3) 2
1199. Auckland, N. Z. (5)..... 4
1200. Wellington, N. Z. (3)..... 4

SUMMARY

The summaries here given are based upon: (1) The regional distribution of the twelve hundred places by continents; (2) The distribution of the twelve hundred places by geographical features.

DISTRIBUTION OF TWELVE HUNDRED PLACES BY CONTINENTS

Places of the World	47
Places of North America	547
Places of South America	79
Places of Europe	272
Places of Asia	145
Places of Africa	82
Places of Australia	28
Total	1200

The classification presented in the previous pages permits a more complete analysis of the 547 names from North America into the following regions:

North America as a Whole	38
United States as a Whole	25
New England	59
Middle Atlantic States	84
Southern States	70
North Central States	65
Western States	96
Possessions of United States	22
Canada and Newfoundland	42
Mexico	13
Central America	12
West Indies	21
Total for North America	547

DISTRIBUTION OF TWELVE HUNDRED PLACES AMONG GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

The list of Twelve Hundred Names is classified in the previous pages into groups of geographical features under each continent or section. This summary indicates the number of names relating to various features for the entire world.

General World Terms	19
Continents and Groups of Continents	12
Oceans, Ocean Currents, and Ocean Terms	16
Land Forms and Coastal Features	195
Islands and Archipelagoes	80
Rivers, Canals, and Falls	95
Lakes	26
Countries, Groups of States, States, and Regions	245
Cities	512
Total	1200

If these groups of names are arranged in order of percentages, we have:

Cities	42.6%
Political Units	20.4%
Land Forms and Coastal Features	16.3%
Rivers, Canals and Falls	7.9%
Islands and Archipelagoes	6.7%
Lakes	2.2%
General World Terms	1.6%

Oceans, Ocean Currents, and Ocean Terms	1.3%
Continents and Groups of Continents	1.0%
Total	100.0%

The 512 cities are distributed among the continents as follows:

North America	276
South America	38
Europe	121
Asia	50
Africa	18
Australia	9
Total	512

The 276 cities of North America are distributed as follows:

New England	38
Middle Atlantic States	51
Southern States	44
North Central States	45
Western States	46
Possessions of United States	10
Canada and Newfoundland	21
Mexico	7
Central America	5
West Indies	9
Total	276

These summaries indicate that the Twelve Hundred Selected Names are distributed among the continents and among the various regions of the United States in a proportion fairly commensurate with the importance of the various regions to the citizens of the United States.

USE OF THE LIST OF TWELVE HUNDRED NAMES

This list of "Twelve Hundred Names" is not offered as the chief basis of classroom instruction in geography. The list does not constitute, in any sense, a course of study. The list does offer, however, an opportunity for teachers and pupils to test their knowledge with reference to these places which are necessarily associated with the interesting geographic topics and geographical relationships of any well-organized course of study in geography. The chief value of the list lies in the fact that it separates twelve hundred place names of first importance from all complexities and furnishes the opportunity to scrutinize the list from time to time

in order that definite and valuable associations may be made with these selected place names. An examination of the list shows that it includes the names of places commonly known to the well-informed reader of the current events. If teachers and pupils use the list as a means of relating a wealth of geographic information with these important places, and as a means of associating the places with each other thru similar or contrasted geographic facts, the pupils will gain in ability to assimilate and to use information obtained thru a study of geography, history, and current events.

The following suggestions are made to enable teachers and pupils to make practical use of the list of "Twelve Hundred Place Names."

1. The appropriate portion of the list may be used in connection with the region under consideration in the regular classroom work. For example, the 272 places named in Europe may be used as a map exercise. If used early in the study of Europe, pupils may pronounce the names and find them on the globe, on maps in the textbook, on wall maps, and atlases. The class may imagine that they are in a central location in Europe, as Berlin or Vienna, and point toward each place in actual direction from the selected central city. This exercise will develop skill in the use of maps. Teachers and pupils are assured that the time is being spent in a map study of places of importance. As the textbook and supplementary readers are used in later lessons, these places take on increased significance and concreteness. If the list is examined again during the study of Europe, or at the close of such study, pupils have the opportunity to add to name and location, the important geographic facts associated with each place. This later use of the list gives opportunity to select places for comparison and contrast based on the study of the usual topics of the course of study.

2. The list may serve as a means of centering attention on important news of the day. Thus, while studying Europe, pupils may be asked to bring to school newspaper clippings giving information about Europe. The press dispatches give the place from which the news comes. Pupils may be asked to give orally the news of interest and locate on the map the place from which the news was sent. The pupils may be asked to state whether the places named in the news items are found in the list or not.

3. The list may be used as a means of aiding pupils to use reference books effectively in learning about places. Thus, while studying Europe, each pupil may be asked to select from the list two countries, or two rivers, or two mountains, or two cities, and give an oral report in class to bring out, for the benefit of their classmates, the likenesses and the differences between the two geographic features selected. Such a report would call for the use of all available references as sources from which to obtain new information for their special reports.

Other means of using the place names will occur to teachers and pupils who study the list, find the places on the globe and on two or more maps, and endeavor to learn the geographic facts and relations among the places.

A FINAL SUGGESTION

The writer wishes to emphasize again the fact that the learning of geography, in all its fullness, does not consist of the mere learning of places and their location, and the correlative fact that geography cannot be learned in all its fullness without knowing accurately the names and the locations of many important places vitally connected with the interesting geographic topics of the course of study. The "Twelve Hundred Place Names" of this list have been compiled in order to aid teachers and pupils to direct their attention to those places which have *real* importance in the study of geography in the elementary school and junior high school. The list is not something apart from the regular course of study, but it is indissolubly associated with all topics of the course.

AN ISOLATED INDUSTRY: POTTERY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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For the last one hundred and seventy years there has been in the central part of North Carolina, hidden away from the eyes of the people, an industry which is now being revived, due to the rapid spread of modern methods of civilization.

This industry is one which not only produces useful articles but ornamental ones as well. Until recently very little was known concerning it for it first gained wide spread recognition at the Southern Exposition held in New York in May, 1925.

THE REGION

Scattered thru southeastern Randolph, southwestern Chatam, northwestern Moore, and northwestern Montgomery counties of North Carolina are various small "pottery shops," as they are locally called. In some way the word "Jugtown" has become attached to the pottery as well as the region and seems to be a fitting name for both locality and product.

This region covers an area of approximately twenty square miles and has a population of about one hundred and fifty people altho some give the population as slightly more. Neither railroads nor highways until very recently penetrate the region.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

The history of the pottery industry of this region is most interesting; to know this history one must know something about the people who carry it on. It was in the early part of the eighteenth century that a group of plain people, potters by trade, landed in the vicinity of Jamestown, Virginia, and gradually moved inland into the "Piedmont Section" of North Carolina. Some of these pioneers drifted into this region now called "Jugtown," about 1750. They came in covered wagons and finding good clay decided to settle here.

The people still follow the habits and customs of their ancestors, the women wearing sun-bonnets from one year's end to the next, cooking over open fire places, baking in iron skillets set over the hot

coals, using hand made furniture, and riding around in covered wagons of the old schooner type. They have never passed beyond the "Colonial Period" of living.

One reason for their lack of prosperity are the poor roads, which prevent commerce, and commerce is the parent of prosperity. Improved transportation facilities tend always to bring great changes in any industry regardless of how small or local it has been.

The schoolhouse and church are the community centers for they are a very religious people. Near the church is a little graveyard in which most of the tombstones are a product of the local potter. These people cannot afford to buy tombstones of marble or granite therefore they make them of white clay, and they are beautiful.

FIG. 1. A few types of "Jugtown" pottery

They are shaped in the forms of tall stout bottles with short necks. The name of the deceased and any inscription that is wanted is scratched in with a sharp stick while the clay is soft.

Bad roads, poverty, and a proud clannishness that is truly aristocratic, bind these people to the region. Because of these reasons modern progress has left almost untouched this community in the pine forests of North Carolina. The people seem well content to be allowed to continue the work they know and like so well. Except in a few slight particulars they are still making pottery as their forefathers did almost two centuries ago.

The pottery now produced is not an imitation, done in response to a fad, by workmen long removed in spirit from the original, but in genuine art that has never died out among the descendants of the Englishmen who first brought it to this country.

For many years this industry moved along and in a small way was prosperous enabling these simple folks to buy the few necessities that they needed and could not produce at home. They lived in almost complete isolation except for these infrequent trips they made to the nearby towns for the purpose of purchasing supplies.

The people of the surrounding country have always needed jugs, churns, crocks, pitchers, dishes, and various other articles; hence utility has always until recently been the keynote of all the products of "Jugtown." Until recently the demand for the useful common-place article was so great as to absorb all the energy of "Jugtown" region in their production, for tin, aluminum, enamel, and glassware were not available as they are today. In former times when there were large numbers of stills in the country and a large amount of whiskey was made, the potters found the making of whiskey jugs a most profitable line in the pottery industry. Prohibition came and this best source of profit for the potter was cut off. From that time the business began to decrease and many found it unprofitable to continue the work.

FIG. 2. A "Jugtown" Potter at his wheel with a completed vase ready for "firing."

About five years ago the business conditions began to improve, there was an increased demand for the wares. This was due partly to the efforts of a Mr. Busbee and his wife, artists and natives of North Carolina, to make the art nationally known. They saw some of this pottery exhibited at a county fair and recognizing its artistic merit became interested and visited "Jugtown." They quickly

saw that the people were not able to find a market for their pottery products, consequently the art was dying out and the young men were learning other trades more profitable. Being reluctant to see this remnant of an old handicraft industry extinguished, they cast their lot with the potters and today have shops and kilns in the community and direct the work of the local potters.

Thru the efforts of these two patrons of art a national recognition for the inherent beauty of form and coloring of this pottery has been secured and a market found for it. Tourists and others, who have a fancy or desire for something novel or antique to adorn their homes, have created most of this demand. Among the ornamental articles they now produce are flower pots, vases, flower bowls, pitchers, candlesticks, teapots, pieplates, baking dishes, and toys of various kinds.

FIG. 3. The firebox end of the kiln in which the pottery is baked

One of the most interesting and popular exhibits at the Southern Exposition which was held in New York in May, 1925, was that of "Jugtown" pottery. It was the only pottery which was admitted as a part of the "Fine Arts Section" of the Exhibition. It was arranged by Mrs. Busbee and included a specimen of every kind of article made by the skilled hands of these pottery makers.

On May 9, 1925 these most persistent pioneers of all America, the makers of "Jugtown" pottery, held a grand barbecue in honor of this recognition. Among those present were newspaper men from many places, a delegation of Catawba Dutch potters from Holland, who came to study the art of their fellow craftsmen, and

visitors from many towns and cities in North Carolina and neighboring states. There was a decided contrast between the descendants of those hardy old pioneer potters and their worldly visitors, both in dress and manner.

MATERIALS AND PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE

In the ceramic industry the chief raw material is the clay and the quality of the clay largely determines the kind of pottery that can be made. The clay found in the "Jugtown" region is exceptionally good. The color varies all the way from the so-called red to the white, any of which can be worked up into a smooth plastic mass fairly free from gravel and other undesirable impurities, and will burn to a hard body. Salt or red lead is most commonly used for glazing, both of which have to be obtained elsewhere. In much of the pottery, especially the ornamental variety, a coloring is used. This coloring may be a slip which can be made of clay or it may be black smalt which is obtained by pounding up "Basic Dike" rocks. If blue smalt is used it must be obtained from other places.

FIG. 4. The mill in which the clay is ground in preparation for the potter

The process used in the making of "Jugtown" pottery is simple. The clay is dug from the clay-pit and ground in a wooden mill which is operated by mule power. It is then picked free from gravel and any other undesirable substances, water is added and the whole is worked until a plastic mass is formed. After the clay is thoroly worked it is ready to be weighed. The potter has a certain scale to work by in the weighing of the clay. He weighs out a certain number of pounds according to the article he is pre-

paring to make. Then these lumps of clay are shaped into the desired articles by the "throwing process," the oldest known process used in the shaping of clay articles. This process requires the use of the ancient potter's wheel which is a simple wooden disc revolving horizontally, operated by a paddle or the hand. A lump of clay is thrown up on the disc and as the disc spins the thrower shapes the clay with his hands and with a small piece of iron or wood. After he has shaped the vessel he holds a sponge inside to dry out any water. A small steel wire is then passed under the article to loosen it from the wheel. This wire is also used to smooth any rough places on the article. A potter working all day seldom makes two articles alike. This gives the pottery its charm.

There are two kinds of ware made in "Jugtown" the red ware and the gray stone ware, each being made from a different sort of clay. When the articles have been completed by adding the necessary handles and desired decorations or markings, they are set out in the air in a shady place a few days to dry. Then they are ready for glazing and if coloring is desired that is also added. When these processes have been completed the article is ready to be burned or baked.

The baking kiln most commonly used is the type known to the potters as the ground-hog kiln. It is a hole dug in the ground with an arch of brick built over it. The pieces of pottery are stacked in the kiln and are burned with wood. These potters do not use thermometers but seem to have a way of their own of judging the heat. The color or shade of the pottery depends on the intensity of the heat and on the amount of air coming into the furnace. A wood fire is always a speculative element consequently no two pieces of this pottery are exactly alike in color after they have been baked.

If the pieces are to be glazed with salt, the salt is introduced thru an opening in the top of the kiln and on coming in contact with the intense heat forms a vapor that spreads evenly over the inner and outer surfaces of the pottery. It usually takes a day to bake the kiln and about another day for it to cool.

MARKET

In the earlier days of the industry practically all of the ware was marketed locally. Some of it was loaded into the covered wagons and carried to the village stores or it was sold from house to house by the potter himself. There were few middlemen in the

business, in most cases the articles were sold direct from the producer to the consumer. The country store keeper was about the only middleman in the business. The smaller articles were sold at a certain set price each, while the large articles such as churns, jugs, etc., were sold at so much per gallon (of their capacity). In recent years the potter has found the tourist to be a good buyer of the fanciful and decorative pottery and has therefore learned the value of advertising. He now builds his shop near the road where he can display his wares to better advantage and to larger numbers of people. He also carries his products to the cities and larger towns of the state and sells them in wholesale lots.

Since the industry has begun to grow, due to modern methods, those who have the ability to do the work, are finding it very profitable. The modern business methods, good roads, and automobiles are bringing these people more and more into contact with the outside world. They are gradually picking up the artificiality of our modern civilization: but slowly, very slowly; for they are a simple people with frugal tastes.

THE DEPENDENCE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES UPON GEOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES

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The fact that the phenomena whose practices, activities and relationships make up the content of the strictly social sciences, are often the results of the operation of distinctly geographic relationships has projected itself into the thought of the geographer from two approaches: (1) thru the effort carefully to select, closely to organize and definitely to present material having truly geographic quality, (2) thru contacts with curriculum committees.

A. Relationships Noted Thru Selection and Isolation of Geographic Material

Professors Ridgley, Huntington, Barrows, Parker, Brunhes, and others have given us a conception of geography which affords a rather definite working basis for the selection of content that is truly geographic. But to establish our claims, fix our boundaries, preserve our own territorial integrity, and, at the same time, re-

fute the contentions of our co-workers in other fields that we are encroaching upon the domain of history, of sociology, or of economics requires some rather careful *field studies* along the unmarked frontiers.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF GEOGRAPHY TO HISTORY

Semple,[1] Brigham,[2] George,[3] Fairgrieve,[4] and others while perhaps attributing too much to geographic environment have opened up to the teachers of history and geography a rich and stimulating field and have directed both toward a better understanding of true relationship, while Professor Brunhes warns us that all history can not be explained by geography.[5]

As the nature and functions of the two subjects begin to take on a more definite character, geographic principles become clearer and history becomes, *not geography,* but *geographical* in certain of its phases.

"The special function of history is to trace development. It *helps to explain successive* stages in the development of mankind. The world is viewed as undergoing a continuous process of adjustment and change."[6]

In tracing out these relations and adjustments it is not possible for us to separate man from his environment. Man not only has his feet on the earth but he is physically part of it, his intelligence modifies it and is modified by it. As man he does nothing apart from it. Certain environmental factors as topography altitude or climate exert influences generally recognized, but history evolves thru earth exploitation and expresses itself on the surface in material forms; very simple at first but increasing in significance and complexity as trails, roads, transportation, huts, homes, towns, cities, etc.[7]

Since these things come thru human will and purpose we might overlook the environmental factor, but man's adjustment to physical factors determine the character of his work and the work he

[1] American History and Its Geographic Conditions. Houghton, Mifflin Co., N. Y.

[2] Geographic Influences in American History. Ginn & Co., Boston

[3] Relations of Geography and History. Clarendon Press, London

[4] Geography and World Power. University of London Press, London

[5] Human Geography. Rand McNally and Co., Chicago

[6] See Report of the Joint Committee on the Presentation of the Social Studies in the Schools. *Journal of Geography,* Feb., 1923, page 76

[7] Brunhes, Human Geography, page 45. Op. cit. pp. 42-45

does create certain inclinations, attitudes, needs and obligations which are expressed in relationships of sympathy and cooperation or antagonism and competition, achievements recorded in history.

Different types of activity demand different types of organization and no ideal or institution can be studied apart from the setting in which it evolved. As the forests are cleared and the steppe is brought under cultivation, the hunter and the nomad must adjust to the new conditions or perish. Therefore, the roving man becomes the sedentary man.

Increase in population intensifies the exertion necessary to get a living, this stress invites to new ways of exploitation, this brings the individuals into new relations with each other and modifies the social structure.[8] It is work and its effects upon the mind of man that constitutes the most significant relations between history and geography. As soon as the historian begins to deal with principles of change he acknowledges his dependence upon the principles of geography.

INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN ECONOMICS AND GEOGRAPHY

"Economics is the study of business in its social relations."[9] It will be helpful to take an example of the simplest kind of business transaction and consider the scope of its relationships. Take the purchase of a flannel shirt: first of all note that it was not made at home but was bought from a retailer who obtained it from a wholesaler. The wholesaler's supply of shirts came from the shirtmaker's establishment. The shirtmaker got his supply of flannel from the woolen manufacturer. The wool probably came from Australia or South America. In the course of its journey from the back of the sheep to the back of the man, the wool passed thru half a dozen factories, thru the hands of half a dozen middlemen and halfway around the globe. The flannel is only one item in the output of the woolen industry, the ramifications of which reach most parts of the civilized world.

Each of the factories thru which the material passed required the work of many machines which in turn require power to drive them. Machinery and engineering industries were involved as were the iron and steel industries which supplied raw materials for the machinery. The coal industry comes in, for coal was the source

[8] E. A. Ross, Foundations of Sociology, p. 208. Macmillan Co., N. Y. 1922
[9] Clay, Economics for the General Reader, p. 1. Macmillan Co., N. Y. 1924

of the power. The building trades must be considered for factories and warehouses had to be built. The various forms of transport come into view and the failure of any one of these industries to make its contribution at the right time would have deprived the buyer of his shirt and the retailer of his sale.

Certainly Clay's "general reader" should have an intelligent understanding of such essential geographical facts as land utilization, houses, towns, cities, roads, plant and animal conquest and exploitation of forest, mine, and labor.

Let us note the connection between the two subjects from another approach: If we consider in a most elementary way such an economic principle as *the division of labor* we at once run into such phenomena as production, trade, transportation, and specialization.

Until men live in numbers there can be no *division of labor* and no opportunity for one group to serve or to exploit another. Cooperation and competition take groups for granted. How the groups come together is the concern of the sociologist in some cases, but in others of the geographer, as we shall see.

In order to live man must produce, to produce he must use the resources at hand, or at least accessible. "To understand the processes by which men get a living"[10] we must again see them tilling the soil, herding animals, felling the trees or mining the coal and iron. The interplay of man's activities and earth's productivity is a fundamental fact of geography. The results become the basal facts of the economics. Production, then, has its bases in geographic facts.

Trade depends upon the exchange of contrasting products. This contrast may be due (1) to difference of climate, as sugar from Cuba for breadstuffs from the United States, (2) differences in raw products as lumber from the Pacific Coast for meat produced in the corn belt, (3) to differences in race as artistic porcelain and lacquer ware from Japan for the abundant but less artistic American products, (4) to different stages of development as raw products from India for British manufactured articles.

Transportation demands roads, one of the fundamental expressions of human geography, salt roads in China, spice roads in the East Indies, rubber trails in the Amazon Valley, wagon roads, turnpikes, railroads, rivers, canals, ocean routes, coolies, pack

[10] Report of Joint Commission on the Presentation of the Social Studies in the Schools, *Journal of Geography*, Feb., 1923, p. 76

horses, carts, wagons, cars, ships of wood and of iron and steel. These all claim attention but they are the results of man's adjustment to special phases of his physical environment and not of the "*Social processes of getting a living.*"[11] Again economics must use the results of geographic relationships.

The economic problems of adjustment of group to group in the working world, after all, are rooted in the adjustments between the groups of workers and their physical environments. These environments being the cause of the separation of group from group and likewise of the solidarity of each particular group.

THE INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

"It is necessary to recognize in social life a variety of processes which arise from diverse conditions, obey different laws and have dissimilar effects."[12] The mistaken endeavor to make social life hinge upon a typical characteristic process has stamped with one-sidedness almost everything that has been written on sociology, consequently, investigators in the social field are looking over into other fields and correlating their investigations with political, industrial and geographical facts.[13] Geography acquaints us with the framework within which the social changes occur and by which they are moulded and limited.[14] All the divisions of a given geographical area are being insensibly moulded by the same physical surroundings and thereby fitted to receive the same culture and draw together into one society.[15] "Geography is a variegated thing. There are regions that forbid, repel, starve and kill, others nourish and attract. Therefore, the teeming life of the earth is apportioned and segregated here in energetic aggregations, there in sporadic, ineffective examples.[16]

Tho the physical environment does not compel an attitude nor force an industry, it does present certain opportunities and in the use of these a people develops the industry and thru it, attitudes. "Persons of the same calling are assimilated by the impressions and experiences of their work and thus are prepared to embrace

[11] Ibid.

[12] Ross, Foundations of Sociology, pp. 94-95

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid., p. 194

[15] Giddings, Studies in the Theory of Human Society, p. 253. Macmillan Co., N. Y. 1922

[16] Ross, p. 94

the same class ideal or to unite in defense of their class interest.'"[17] These phenomena are the concern of the sociologist but the interactions thru which they are brought about are not between *people* and *people* but between *people* and their *physical surroundings* i.e. they are geographical.

If, as Mr. Ross claims, the sociologist may not content himself with accounting for one social change by another social change but must look often for the first link in some extra social change, then a careful study of some phase of human geography is closely interrelated with the study of those social phenomena.

A rather goodly number of such readings as are discussed in this paper, made for the purpose of clearing up the conception of geographic content seems to bring as a byproduct a realization that the social sciences depend to a considerable degree upon the results of geographic adjustments.

B. Problems Suggested by Contacts with Curriculum Committees

In the present widespread activity in remaking courses of study so as to eliminate what is less valuable to make room for the more significant things, each subject is put on the defensive. It must prove its value, not to the special teacher but to the administrator and his committees.

Another objective of the new curriculum, and a far more important one is to include such content as will help the pupil to become the right kind of citizen.

To this end there is evolving a strong and steadily growing tendency to organize the course of study around the social science group of studies—whatever that may include. "Lay teachers" constitute a large part of the personnel of curriculum committees. Of three things the "lay teacher" is sure: We need to save time, we *must make good citizens* and we must teach what we are told to teach. Of a fourth thing the special teacher is more than sure: His own subject makes an *invaluable* and *indispensable* contribution to the child's education.

In view of past experience, the administrators and curriculum builders know that these four things are true, and furthermore that, according to education experts, good teaching should consist

[17] Ibid., p. 15

of "motivated," "vitalized" activities, whatever we laborers in the special fields may make of it.

To these ends some expert teachers have evolved that excellent but greatly abused phenomenon of educational practice, the project, or in its later development the large unit of study. Now we are beginning to hear of a *course of study built around a group of social science projects.* This last development is of greatest significance to all who are interested in a social science that is really scientific.

We do not believe that an effective course of study can be successfully built around such a group of projects. Each science has its distinctive contribution to make to the education of the child and of society and that can not be incorporated into a series of projects involving more or less of the content of each, usually less we fear.

The project is complex, which makes systematic thinking difficult for pupils, and for scientists for that matter. Much of the confusion as to the content and limitations of each of the social sciences is due to their complexity. May we not question the wisdom of subjecting the pupils at the elementary school level or junior high school level to such a complexity as a " social science project" as a means of training him in definite thinking processes? This definite thinking, all will agree, is one quality of a good citizen.

We agree with the curriculum expert who says, "The child's behavior is his life, he is primarily a doer, not a knower. Knowledge is a useful byproduct of his doing and is useful as a guide to further doing."[18] But this problem will intrude itself: Should not all *doing* be preceded by *definite thinking?* How is that training to be supplied? Is there not a very great need for definite knowledge? Will such projects take care of these things?

We believe the result will be a confused vision of the world enmeshed in a great web of more or less discernible threads binding together a confused aggregate of human groups apparently in different stages of development, evidently in different environments all doing different things that for some reason, culminate in different achievements and products.

[18] Bobbitt, The New Technique of Curriculum Making. *Elementary School Journal,* September, 1924, p. 46

But what has all this to do with geography? Simply this: If geography or any other subject secures that recognition in the curriculum which will enable it to make its "invaluable and indispensable contribution," its advocates must be able to select such subject matter as (1) lies exclusively within his own field, (2) from this body of content he must again select, this time for the purpose of making its distinctive contribution to the pupil at each level and to the specific aims of education, (3) to fit it into the social science curriculum.

A host of good geographers have done much to give us a basis for the selection of content and adapting it to educational aims, but the problem of justifying geography as a social science and fitting it into the curriculum involves a knowledge of just what it contributes toward making the whole course of study adequate by helping other subjects properly to function without sacrificing its own identity or suffering any distortions or shall we say mutilations?

Some professional geographers say, "Leave it out. It will take care of itself." The teacher, however, thinks of the children's loss and insists, "We must justify it. We must *adjust.*" Suppose we should leave it out: Can the teacher of economics give the children an understanding of how men get a living without some knowledge of the geography of production and transportation? Can children understand "The conditions essential to living together well while engaged in the processes of getting a living"[19] without knowing something of industrial geography? Can he "Set forth international economic relations"[20] for pupils who have no notion of the geography of these nations?

If people "Must learn to form intelligent judgments upon economic issues,"[21] it is necessary for them to know the peculiar relations between the resources on the one hand, and on the other, the groups of people interested in these issues. If they must learn, they must have the technique for studying them and the attitude of interpretation in the light of cause and effect. Here geography makes a part of its "invaluable contribution."

It will be difficult for the sociologist to show that "human life has been conditioned, more by its social setting than by environ-

[19] Report of Joint Committee on the Presentation of the Social Studies in the Schools. *Journal of Geography,* February, 1923, p. 76

[20] Ibid.

[21] Ibid.

mental factors''[22] unless both he and his students understand just what has been affected by the interactions between man and his physical environment.

These few examples will suggest the value of working out with great care these interdependencies, the findings of which study would more than justify geography as a necessary subject to a social science curriculum without sacrificing its identity as the science that deals with the relations between man and his physical environment, not that its own distinctive contribution would not justify it but that its contribution is greater than we usually think.

A STUDY OF UNITED STATES FISHERIES: A SIXTH GRADE PROJECT

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SITUATION AND THE PROJECT

The class were working on the New England States. In the study of seaports the question, "Why is Gloucester such an important fishing port?" led to a general talk about fish.

I asked the class if they would like to know something about other fisheries of the United States. My personal project was how to get the work initiated by the children. I set the stage and then stimulated their minds to act. The class is made up of many Italian children from homes where little English is spoken. The rest are Americans and Negroes from homes where little help can be given them.

PLANNING

I asked how we should go about getting information on fisheries. The children suggested using the indexes of our geographies to locate the pages about fish and getting books from the library. One pupil wanted to know if we could not write to the fisheries or to the fish port, but he did not know to whom to write. They made lists of places to locate information in their geographies and magazines, and groups were assigned to get books and pictures from the library. Groups were also assigned to report on certain topics and questions.

[22] Ibid.

THE PUPILS' AIMS

1. To find out the extent of United States fisheries
2. To find out the value of Alaskan fisheries to the country
3. To list the important ocean food
4. To list the by-products
5. To find out ways in which the government is protecting fisheries

THE TEACHER'S AIMS

1. To awaken interest in geography
2. To form habits of reading for information
3. To make the study of place geography more interesting

CORRELATION

English, spelling, arithmetic, history, and art were correlated.

English. We talked about life on the fishing boats, dangers on the sea, life in the lighthouse, imaginary trips on a schooner to Newfoundland, and Labrador, and trips to Alaska. The class wrote letters to the Chamber of Commerce in Gloucester, Boston, Portland, and Seattle and to the United States Commissioner of Fisheries. Groups illustrated their written reports on methods of catching fish by drawing pictures of trawls, salmon wheels, and the way of gathering oysters.

Spelling. We learned such words as, mackerel, herring, salmon, commerce, Eskimo, schooner, trawl, shoals, the names of ports, etc.

Arithmetic. Each pupil made out problems, relating to the buying of fish, which were solved by the class, as for example:

1. "My mother bought one and one-half pounds of fresh cod steaks at twenty cents a pound. How much change did she have from $2.00?"
2. "What will three-fourths of a pound of fresh salmon cost at thirty-five cents a pound?"

The city fish market advertisements of prices were used in making the problems.

Reading. We read silently in our geographies, geographical readers, magazines, and newspapers and reported to the class facts learned. Some of the pupils read to the class poems and short stories relating to fisheries.

History It was interesting to the class to learn of the imporance of the fish industry to the Massachusetts Colonists in building up the commerce between the New World and the Old World, and of the no small part that whalers took in this trade.

Art. We made a study of Winslow Homer's, "The Fog Warning" and "All's Well." One pupil had charge of the newspaper clippings which she mounted for the bulletin board.

The pupils visited the fish markets to buy the home supply of fish and reported on their experiences to the class. The public library was of much help to us in furnishing pictures and books. The project covered work in the study of climate, latitude, coast line, Labrador Current, Gulf Stream, Alaska, Eskimos, and Columbia River and Puget Sound sections of the United States. We also included in this study oysters, clams, lobsters, seals, whales and the gathering of sponges.

These are some of the questions and topics that groups were asked to report on in review work.

1. Are our fisheries important?
2. In what ways did the colonists make use of fish?
3. Name and locate the centers for the present fishing industry?
4. What kinds of food fish are caught?
5. Name some good fishing places for cod, salmon.
6. What are the methods used in catching cod? herring? salmon? oysters? lobsters?
7. Name the different ways fish are preserved.
8. Why have the fisheries centered at a few ports?
9. Tell how methods of fishing have changed.
10. Tell how these changes have affected the fishing ports.
11. Why is Gloucester a great fishing port?
12. Name some by-products.
13. Why does Massachusetts lead in deep sea fishing?
14. Why is the oyster industry so extensive in Connecticut?
15. What shipping advantages have cities on Puget Sound?

RESULTS

1. The pupils gained an ability in discovering material from many sources.
2. They learned to cooperate.
3. They acquired skill in the use of index, table of contents, etc.

4. They became more interested in newspapers.
5. Their interest in geography improved.

The project worked out well from start to finish, and the children are eager to study agriculture in a similar way.

SOURCE OF MATERIAL

McMurry and Parkins, Advanced Geography
Tarr and McMurry, New Geography, Books 1, 2
J. Russell Smith, Human Geography, Book 2
Atwood, New Geography, Book 2
Carpenter, North America
Chamberlain, How We Are Fed
Chase and Clow, Stories of Industries
Allen, Industrial Studies of United States
National Geographic Magazine
Nature Magazine
Journal of Geography

GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

J. Russell Smith. **North America.** 849 pages, 410 maps, diagrams, and photos. Large regional and physiographic map of North America in pocket. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. 1925.

The fertile brain and facile pen of J. Russell Smith have contributed much to the wealth of geographic literature of the United States. And a commendable feature of Smith's works is their readableness. In this volume on North America a careful critic may find cause for surprise, may even be shocked at the boldness of statements made without much supporting evidence, but he must admire the frankness with which the author expresses his interesting geographic philosophy. It perhaps lacks some of the sauvity of Brigham's discourses on geographic influences, and it may fail to reach the sublime heights of Miss Semple's scholarly essays, but it outshines them all in applying specifically the philosophy of geography on a regional basis within the realm of North America.

After initiating his readers by shocking them with his interest in Hell, Smith gives them a chapter on "The Geographic Environment," wherein he shows the relations of man's physical surroundings to the development of his ideas on religion, race, forms of government, economic causes of ideas, slavery, social ideals and the growth of liberty. In this opening chapter Smith recognizes neither boundaries nor limits for his illustrations, and draws freely from all races, times and climes for support in emphasizing his claim that to a very large degree, *as man's environment is so is he also.*

In the second chapter, the author presents North America as "The Continent of Opportunity and Its Closing Door." Here Smith appears to real advantage in presenting without fear or favor the advantages which made white occupation of America feasible and the hardships and injustices which that occupation inflicted upon the native races.

The two introductory chapters are then followed by forty-four chapters which carry the reader by swift and bold strokes from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from

the Arctic, with its tundras and snow deserts, to the balmy isles of the Caribbean and the enchanting tropic shores of Panama. Perusal of these chapters is made easy by their lack of monotony of treatment, and the reader is certain to reach the close of the book with a very keen realization of the diversity of climate, topography, resources, and people, which characterize the North American continent.

The closing chapter deals with "The Trade, Place and Future of North America." Meant of course to be a summary chapter, it somewhat fails to be a real summary, and this is undoubtedly quite excusable for it is probably impossible to summarize in a few pages the variety of conditions, causes and results so vigorously outlined in nearly six hundred pages of strikingly presented text.

The book should not be looked upon as a textbook in the ordinary sense of the term. It is rather a handbook on North America giving to the intelligent laymen not only a great group of facts but also the application of geographic philosophy to the conditions symbolized by such facts. If used by college classes it should be challenged and used as a basis for intelligent discussion, not mere recital. As a challenge to thought by students in college or by the laity outside, it stands as a welcome contribution to the geographic literature of the times.

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Herbert E. Wyman. **Bemol and Kusum.** Children of Bengal in "Children of the World Series," 258 pages, 2 maps, 45 illustrations. World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Florence Claudine Coolidge. **Little Ugly Face and Other Indian Tales.** 181 pages, 39 illustrations in three colors. The Macmillan Company, N. Y., 1925.

The story of Bemol and Kusum gives a detailed picture of home and village life in rural Bengal. The story is most interestingly told, furnishing thrills as robbers and a tiger hunt which would hold the attention of the most restless youngster. The contrast of the narrow superstitions of the older generations with the questioning thoughtful attitude of the younger generations is an important point which teachers using the book should realize. The maps, plan of the country home, rules of pronunciation and glossary are valuable features of the book, too often these aids, so much needed by the average teacher are lacking. It seems to the reviewer that using Englishmen and Americans in prominent rôles to adjust all serious difficulties belittle more than is desirable the Bengali people.

These Indian tales, many of them adaptations of Indian myths are delightfully narrated. A few of the tales as "The Long Haired Indian Girl's Trip to the Desert," are geographical and help to build up a concept of the desert. The illustrations, suggesting the cut out pictures children so successfully make, are charming.

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